[illegible]	yBr, younger female parallel cousin, HFW (younger than ego)
[illegible]	MBR, FBeD (w.s.), HB (w.s.), WB (m.s.), SbH (m.s.), WBr (m.s.)
[illegible]	MBD,* FBeD (w.s.), HSo (w.s.), SbH (w.s.), SW (w.s.)
[illegible]	FS
[illegible]	MR,* SbH
[illegible]	SS, DS, SD, DD, SW
[illegible]	S
[illegible]	W
[illegible]	WSo (m.s.), SW (m.s.)
[illegible]	DH

It will be noted that the system makes no provision for the great grandparent generation. Individuals do not know their genealogies beyond two generations, and when necessary, more distant relatives are referred to by the grandparent terms.

The kinship system of the Kaska corresponds to the Crow type. There are four sibling terms which are extended to parallel cousins. Father, mother, son, and daughter are characterized by separate terms. Only two terms are in general use for the parents' siblings; these distinguish the father's brother and the mother's brother. The father's sister is called "grandmother" and the mother's sister is generally referred to as "mother." All siblings' children, except the sister's son, are called "children." The sister's son, however, is called reciprocally by the maternal uncle term. Provision is made for two grandparent terms and one grandchild term. Ownership of generations within blood relatives occurs only when a man is referring to his father's sister's son, father's sister's daughter, or when either sex is referring to the father's sister; all these relatives, as well as parents-in-law, are classified as grandparents.

603 The relationships between individuals constituting the nuclear family have already been discussed. Here behavior between the most important residual relatives remains to be examined. A grandparent's attitude toward the young grandchild is generally indulgent and lenient. If the individuals involved in this relationship are in frequent contact, a warm bond may develop between them. A grandfather may tease his grandchildren, but neither he nor the grandmother exercises discipline unless they are acting as foster parents to the child. A grandfather's advice to his grandchild is not always heeded and, while a grandparent is entitled to respect, he cannot expect his word to be accepted as inspired wisdom or law.

604 The relationship of parent's sibling to sibling's child varies according to the parent's sibling involved. The strongest ties are between the mother's sisters and their children. Because of the custom of matrilocal residence, these relatives are usually in frequent interaction. In the presence of her own or her sister's children, a woman generally refers to her married sister as "mother," rather than by the Christian name or sibling term. This probably helps to condition the warm relationship of the mother's sisters and sister's children. Children may also call their maternal aunt by the mother term, but no aunt who is too

* A man may also call his MBD (ego). The ebir' and (ego)' terms are frequently used interchangeably, especially for siblings' spouses.

* ze'a is an alternative term for SbH.